

poena issued by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel of the House of Representatives, I will make the determinations concerning the subpoena as required under the Rule.

Sincerely yours,

JENNIFER L. SMITH,  
Deputy General Counsel,  
Congressional Budget Office.

#### ¶121.7 DOLLARS TO CLASSROOMS

Mr. GOODLING moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 139); as amended:

Whereas we know that effective teaching takes place when we begin (1) helping children master basic academics, (2) engaging and involving parents, (3) creating safe and orderly classrooms, and (4) getting dollars to the classroom;

Whereas our Nation's children deserve an educational system which will provide opportunities to excel;

Whereas States and localities must spend a significant amount of Federal education tax dollars applying for and administering Federal education dollars;

Whereas several States have reported that although they receive less than 10 percent of their education funding from the Federal Government, more than 50 percent of their paperwork is associated with those Federal dollars;

Whereas while it is unknown exactly what percentage of Federal education dollars reaches the classroom, a recent audit of New York City public schools found that only 43 percent of their local education budget reaches the classroom. Further, it is thought that only 85 percent of funds administered by the United States Department of Education for elementary and secondary education reach the school district level. Even if 65 percent of Federal education funds presently reach the classroom, it still means that billions of dollars are not directly spent on children in the classroom;

Whereas American students are not performing up to their full academic potential, despite significant Federal education initiatives, which span multiple Federal agencies;

Whereas, according to the Digest of Education Statistics, in 1993 only \$141,598,786,000 out of \$265,285,370,000 spent on elementary and secondary education was spent on "instruction";

Whereas, according to the National Center for Education Statistics, in 1994 only 52 percent of staff employed in public elementary and secondary school systems were teachers;

Whereas too much of our Federal education funding is spent on bureaucracy, and too little is spent on our Nation's youth;

Whereas getting 90 percent of Department of Education elementary and secondary education funds to the classroom could provide substantial additional funding per classroom across the United States;

Whereas more education funding should be put in the hands of someone in a child's classroom who knows the child's name;

Whereas burdensome regulations and mandates should be removed so that school districts can devote more resources to children in classrooms;

Whereas President Clinton has stated: "We cannot ask the American people to spend more on education until we do a better job with the money we've got now.";

Whereas President and Vice President Gore agree that the reinventing of public education will not begin in Washington but in communities across America and that we must ask fundamental questions about how our public school systems' dollars are spent; and

Whereas President Clinton and Vice President Gore agree that in an age of tight budg-

ets, we should be spending public funds on teachers and children, not on unnecessary overhead and bloated bureaucracy: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives urges the Congress, the Department of Education, States, and local educational agencies to—

(1) determine the extent to which Federal elementary and secondary education dollars are currently reaching the classroom;

(2) work together to remove barriers that currently prevent a greater percentage of funds from reaching the classroom; and

(3) work toward the goal that at least 90 percent of the United States Department of Education elementary and secondary education program funds will ultimately reach classrooms, when feasible and consistent with applicable law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SNOWBARGER, recognized Mr. GOODLING and Mr. MARTINEZ, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said resolution, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SNOWBARGER, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. PITTS demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SNOWBARGER, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

#### ¶121.8 ERISA INVESTMENT MANAGERS

Mr. FAWELL moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill of the Senate (S. 1227) to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to clarify treatment of investment managers under such title.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SNOWBARGER, recognized Mr. FAWELL and Mr. MARTINEZ, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SNOWBARGER, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

#### ¶121.9 J. ROY ROWLAND FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1484) to redesignate the Dublin Federal Courthouse building located in Dublin, Georgia, as the J. Roy Rowland Federal Courthouse; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SNOWBARGER, recognized Mr. KIM and Mr. TRAFICANT, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SNOWBARGER, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. TRAFICANT objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SNOWBARGER, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

#### ¶121.10 DAVID W. DYER FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1479) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 300 Northeast First Avenue in Miami, Florida, as the "David W. Dyer Federal Courthouse"; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SNOWBARGER, recognized Mr. KIM and Mr. TRAFICANT, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SNOWBARGER, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. KIM objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SNOWBARGER, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

#### ¶121.11 RECESS—1:25 P.M.

Mr. ENSIGN sought recognition for the purpose of offering a preferential motion.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SNOWBARGER, pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, declared the House in recess at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m., subject to the call of the Chair, there being no question pending.

#### ¶121.12 AFTER RECESS—5:02 P.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SNOWBARGER, called the House to order.

#### ¶121.13 MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. ENSIGN moved that the House do now adjourn.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House now adjourn?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SNOWBARGER, announced that the nays had it.